

Horse Matters.

THE ARABIAN HORSE.

His Origin and Characteristics.

To the student of equine matters, the Arabian horse offers a constant theme for admiration and thought. Writers of fact, as well as fiction, never tire of extolling him, nor have the poets neglected to associate his name with many beautiful and romantic scenes, showing his love and devotion to his master, in adversity as well as prosperity. That he is a wonderful animal, possessing to a remarkable degree surprising beauty, intelligence, endurance and courage, cannot for a moment be questioned; nor can it be doubted that to the wandering tribes of the Sahara, he is a creature of priceless value, without which their very existence would be almost next to impossible.

The origin of this beautiful inhabitant of the desert has never been satisfactorily explained, nor do the Arabs themselves know, except in a legendary way, at what period of the world's history he first sprang into existence. The question is surrounded with a mystery which, in a degree, adds to the pleasure of its investigation, though in truth it may be said that we might study it for years, and still be as far from its explanation as when we commenced.

The Arabian horse is the original pure-blooded stock, and the one from whence all modern breeds have derived their excellence. It must have taken years to have brought him to that state of perfection of which he is now a living example, and have been a task burdened with no small amount of thought and study; but by whom, and at what period this wonderful result was reached, what stock was crossed with each other to attain it, and how many years were consumed before the acme was reached, is not to doubt forever remain an unsettled question. No record of the race exists, nor could we reasonably expect that a half-savage, wandering tribe of people would have been likely to have retained the slightest vestige of any, if indeed they ever possessed such.

There is a tradition current among the Arabs, which is given on the authority of the late Abd el Kader, a French Arabist, who recently died in Paris. Gen. Daumas wrote him for information on the origin of the Arab horse, and in his reply was the following: "Some Arabs of the Azed tribe went up to Jerusalem to congratulate Solomon on his marriage with the Queen of Sheba. Having fulfilled their mission, they addressed him as follows: 'O Prophet of Allah, our country is far distant, and our provisions are exhausted; thou art a great king; bestow upon us wherewithal to take us home. Solomon thereupon gave orders to bring from his stable a magnificent stallion, and then dismissed them with these words: 'Behold the provisions which I bestow upon you for your journey. When hunger assails you, gather fuel, light a fire, place your rider on this horse, and arm him with a stout lance. Hardly will you have collected your wood and kindled a flame, when you will see him turn with the product of a successful chase.' The Azeds took their departure. At their first halt they did as Solomon had prescribed, and neither zebra, nor gazelle, nor ostrich could escape them. Thus enlightened as to the value of the animal presented to them, the Arabs, on their return home, devoted him to food getting, and, carefully selecting the dams, at length obtained the breed whose high renown spread at a later period throughout the whole world.

One of the principal characteristics of the Arab horse, and no doubt the one for which his master prizes him so highly, is his power to accomplish fabulous journeys, sometimes going without water for several days at a time, and often with a scanty supply of food. It is a common story to ride a horse fifty miles a day, after day, for months together, without laying him by for rest, and, if required, he can accomplish one hundred and fifty miles in one day, but he must of course be well ridden the next, and go a much shorter distance. The following remarkable feat is recounted in Gen. Daumas' "Horses of the Sahara," which I believe to be an excellent authority on the subject.

It having become necessary for the tribe of Araba to give to a Turkish Pasha his best horse, the choice fell on a dark gray mare, Mordjana, known in all the Sahara. Her owner begged his son to ride her far away into the desert. He left the tent after night-fall, when the night was two-thirds gone he would the rein over his arm and lay down on a dwarf palm tree to sleep for an hour. When he awoke he found that Mordjana had eaten all the leaves of the palm. Mounting again he rode until day-break. Mordjana had sweated and dried three times, and he rode on until night-fall, when he halted and gave his mare a little straw to amuse her until she was fit to be fed. Gen. Daumas says this mare had made eight leagues—240 miles—in twenty-four hours. His mare had eaten only the leaves of the dwarf palm upon which he had slept. She had drunk but once, midway of her road, and the rider swore that if it had been in peril he could have slept the next night at Gerdays, forty-five leagues further on.

It is a rare occurrence to find a gelding; mares are prized more than horses, principally for the reason that they produce colts and thus add to the wealth of their master. It is moreover claimed that a mare will endure more than a horse, and that her pace is easier to the rider. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that gray is the prevailing color among the Arab horses; black is the favorite color; chestnuts and bays are often seen. A horse with three white legs and a star in his forehead is the most esteemed; he is considered a blessing to his owner. The Arab has nothing to do with a horse which has a white blaze; he is looked upon as a bird of evil omen, that can bring nothing but misfortune upon the family of his owner. The birth of a foal is always an occasion of joy and festivity, and the mother is considered to be a filly, the rapture which she is said to be something impossible to describe; its master takes it in his arms and walks about with it for some time, while the bystanders give forth the most conceivable noise and cheer which can be imagined; sending up prayers to "Allah" for having sent them a blessing. The women take charge of the foal until it is weaned from the dam; it is petted and caressed from the day of its birth, and receives anything but the best of treatment. It is broken while very young, and at the age of three years is regularly ridden.

From the Arab horse has sprung that invaluable and noble animal, the English thoroughbred, although the Barb and the Turk, who are, however, nothing more than part bred Arabians, come in for a share of that honor. The Darby and Godolphin Arabians, the former brought into England in the year 1710, and the latter about 1730, were the most valuable importations ever made, for from the time of the introduction of these sires, the race began to display that fleetness, endurance and courage which were then and are to-day his distinguishing features.

It has been thought by some breeders that the modern race-horse might be greatly improved by a new infusion of pure Arabian blood, and some experiments in this direction have been made, notable among which are those of Mr. A. Keene Richards of Scott Co., Kentucky, than whom, perhaps, the breeding problem is not a greater student, or one who is more conversant

with everything relating to the subject. Mr. Richards went in person, and purchased from the Arabs some of the choicest horses and mares which he could find; he spared no expense to secure the best. These he has been crossing with the thoroughbred blood of the English, and the experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be. The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be. The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be. The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be. The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The experiment thus far, however, cannot be called a success, for none of these Arabs has been the sire of a colt able to beat the thoroughbred race, and it is the opinion of many good judges in such matters that they never will be.

The autumnal planting of potatoes is again becoming general in France.

In Normandy cider is the favorite drink of the laboring classes; this year the apples are a failure, and recourse is had to artificial cider prepared from sugar water, glycerine, and figs to give the malic acid flavor.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

To the Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

Why is it that more interest is not taken by our agricultural population in the proposition to establish a Department of Agriculture, making its chief officer a member of the Cabinet? It seems to me that this is a matter worthy the attention of all persons interested in agriculture. Farmers have often complained of neglect of interest by the Government in affairs pertaining to agriculture, and of

(Continued from first page.)

The influence of chloric ether during the operation. Dr. Emerson approved highly of this operation, he had seen it often tried with success.

"Dr. R. Jennings took the floor, and spoke of the different methods in which the operation could be performed. He did not think the risk was more than five per cent. The Chairman requested that the Committee should not consider themselves as discharged, but report again as to the success of the operation tried on the two cows."

Mr. Kershaw departing this life soon after the Committee's verbal report, the speaker was lost sight of by the balance of the Committee, and no further report was made to the Society. The indications, however, were promising up to this time; the report showed that the cows, though of little value before, gave an increased quantity of richer milk than they did before the operation.

(To be concluded next week.)

Shoulder Lameness.

LYON, Jan. 18, 1881.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I have a valuable horse that was taken slightly lame last fall by his near fore leg or shoulder. It was difficult to locate it at first, but it became evident as he grew worse that the difficulty was in the shoulder. We thought it was sweeney, although the shoulder was not perceptibly shrunk, and we judged it to be so. The character of the lameness was such that the horse went slightly lame upon starting off, and became very lame after being driven a few miles, especially if the road was hard and frozen. Yesterday I drove him after having kept him in the stable about a week. He went two miles without showing scarcely any lameness; then, after driving a load four miles, I could only drive him on a walk, and he was so lame that it was hard work for him to travel at that gait. This morning I noticed that the muscles of the shoulder on the lower part of the shoulder, just above the last joint on the leg, were swollen. This was evidently the result of using him, as I had not noticed it before, and I have watched the shoulder closely for the last three weeks to see if there were any marked indications of sweeney. I have been applying liniment composed of equal parts of camphor and arnica for the last three weeks, on the supposition that the difficulty was sweeney. I have applied it on the shoulder blade, above where the tug crosses, whereas the swelling is clear below, on the lowest part of the shoulder. There is a natural fullness or projection there, but now it is much increased in size and is soft and flabby. Little or no inflammation. When the horse is backing he picks up the foot suddenly, and when he steps the joints of the shoulder seem to be somewhat stiff, so that the whole shoulder seems to move together. As soon as he steps traveling he stands on the lame foot. When you press hard on the swelling it hurts him some. Please give difficulty of treatment (if you can from the symptoms given) in the Farmer. Omit the horse be kept in the stable or let him run? The horse is about seven years old, a dark brown, at present in good condition; weight about 1,400 pounds. I do not care to use him before spring if it will be injurious to him.

Yours truly,

A SUBSCRIBER.

Answer—Your description of the symptoms present in your horse, we infer that the injury is in the shoulder joint, that is, at the point where the upper arm bone (humerus) and the shoulder blade (scapula) unite. Sweeney is but a symptom of disease and not a disease of itself. Any disease of a chronic character in the front legs, whether it be from corns, contraction, ring-bone, navicular disease, injury of the knee or fetlock joints, etc., will produce that atrophied condition of the muscles of the shoulder, known as sweeney. This imaginary disease has been a great stumbling stone to our farmers and horse-men throughout the country. The remedy you used, if in an acute case, would be useful, but not in a case of chronic disease, as this case evidently is. Treatment—Apply the following: Tincture of opium, spirits of turpentine, of each half an ounce; spirits of camphor two ounces. Tincture myrrh, aqua ammonia, of each one ounce; oil of origanum 1-2 ounce; alcohol, one pint; Castile soap scrapings one ounce. Mix all together and use with friction twice a day, and give internally the following: Sootine aloes, pulv., two ounces; Jamaica ginger, pulv. one ounce. Mix and divide into ten powders, one to be given in the feed night and morning. The animal should be placed in a large box stall where he can move around, or in a straw yard, where he will not have room enough to run. If caries of the bone has not taken place this animal should be brought all right by next spring.

Hepatitis.

NILES, Jan. 24th, 1881.

Veterinary Editor of the Farmer.

DEAR SIR—On the 26th of August I lost a valuable horse, as I believe, under peculiar circumstances. Color of horse, dark bay, black mane and tail, age, 17 years 3 months 19 days. Supposed to have the epizootic in May; a slight cough, but after giving Jamaica ginger and rosin, got all over it about the 26th of June. After that he began in flesh in light work, and ate regularly and wisely, but started, and then gave salaratus; died 8 o'clock. Opened him in one hour, when first opened yellowish water ran out; seemed to be full of it. Lungs were all right; liver one-half hard, dark colored, and the heart in it was full of greenish, yellow matter and water. Stomach all right but feverish; call black and torn; bladder small and perfectly dry inside; he did not lay down but once before he laid down to die. I neglected to say at first that he was a gelding. If you will please inform me through the columns of the Farmer what the disease was, and a treatment for it, you will very much oblige a Subscriber. Also, I would like to know what to do for the rush that will be a cure.

Yours,

JUDD REESE.

Answer—The symptoms given are not very satisfactory, but the post mortem appearances as described, bring through they are, leads us to the conclusion that

your horse suffered from hepatitis, or inflammation of the liver, complicated with ascites or dropsy of the abdomen. Hepatitis does not generally exist as a primary affection, though it is frequently found as a sympathetic one, not uncommonly connected with epizootic diseases. The symptoms of this disease are more obscure than those of any other part. Still, by close observation we can trace the symptoms with such a degree of accuracy as to render our treatment generally successful. The mouth and breath are hot; the legs and ears are cold; the lining membrane of the eye is highly injected and of a dark yellowish red color; the pulse rises to 80 or 100 per minute; soft and full; appetite lost; the animal looks wistfully and deplorably at his sides; respiration scarcely disturbed; there is usually much tenderness of the right side, and the dung is small, hard, and generally dark colored. Treatment. Give one of the following powders every four hours: Sootine aloes, 2 oz.; calomel, one-half ounce. Mix and divide into twelve powders. Keep the body warm and bandage the legs; turn into a large box stall where there is a pure atmosphere. The treatment you gave was out of place and too heroic.

Disease in Lambs.

FOREST HILL, Mich., Jan. 17, 1881.

Veterinary Editor of the Michigan Farmer.

DEAR SIR—I should be pleased to have you tell me through the columns of the MICHIGAN FARMER what ails my lambs? At first they appear dull and not inclined to eat or move around. In about twelve hours after they begin to appear sick they froth at the nose and mouth, and they have great difficulty in breathing. They have been regularly fed with cornstalks and hay three times a day, also a mixed feed of corn and oats morning and night; they have been kept in a well ventilated shed nights and in from all storms. They have had free access to water and salt in their yard. It seems to be the thirteenth and best conditioned ones that are taken first. If you can from these symptoms I should like to have you tell me the cause of disease and its treatment.

YOUNG BREEDER.

Answer—Your description of the symptoms in your lambs does not justify us in venturing an opinion regarding their ailment. In almost all constitutional diseases the animal "appears dull and not inclined to eat or move around." The frothing at the nose and mouth, with difficult respiration would indicate some trouble with the air passages. Please give us the symptoms more accurately and if possible the post mortem appearances after death, and we will try and help you.

CITY ITEMS.

It is reported that the Hon. M. E. Crofoot, a leading lawyer, formerly of this city and now of Pontiac, is hopelessly insane.

COL. FREEMAN NORVEL, a well known citizen of Detroit, has become insane, and has been removed to the Michigan retreat for the insane.

A. W. COPELAND has resigned as member of the Poor Commission, and Edward Carter, the banker, has been appointed to fill the vacancy.

HIRAN BRADLEY, of Adrian, accused of passing counterfeit money, was brought to this city by Deputy U. S. Marshal Baker, last Friday, and is now quarantined in the Wayne County jail.

THOMPSON SMITH, convicted of cutting timber on government lands near Cheboygan, has been fined an aggregate sum of \$4,156 and costs in the United States District Court. The fine was paid.

H. M. UTLEY, city editor of the Post and Tribune, has been elected Secretary of the Board of Education. The Board could not have made a better selection, as Mr. Utley is in every respect adapted to fill the position.

JOHN HURLY, who was elected alderman of the seventh ward by a large majority, has resigned. His election was protested on the ground that he was not a citizen, and finding that he was ineligible, he tendered his resignation. This will necessitate a special election in the seventh ward.

BUSINESS is booming on the line of the D. G. H. & M. Ry. Mr. Tandy, the gentlemanly passenger agent, went home the other evening and found a brand new assistant located there. The duties of the new assistant have not been clearly defined as yet; but will probably consist for the next year or so, of keeping Passenger Agent Tandy awake at nights.

LAST Friday afternoon Mr. Wm. Wreford gave a driver named Hope, a check on the Detroit Savings Bank, for \$130 in payment for cattle. On Saturday morning Hope discovered that he had lost the check, and on going to the bank to stop the payment of it, found that it had been presented and paid just after the bank opened. Mr. Hope is out just \$130.

True result of the late election in this city is being investigated, and a recount of the ballots for the eleventh ward, shows a majority for Alter, instead of Simpson, who was declared to be elected by the inspectors, and has taken his seat in the council. Simpson's friends claim that the ballot boxes have been tampered with since the election, and will have the matter investigated.

Two brothers, Chas. G. and Herman Ziegler, who have been employed for several years in the Detroit Savings Bank, as tellers, were found to be defaulters to the amount of \$30,000. The brothers were much esteemed by their employers, and the utmost confidence was placed in them, not only by the bank officials but by our business men generally, who are deeply shocked by the revelations. The bank will lose nothing, as they are protected by bondsman, simply able to make them good.

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. How Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—Maine Farmer.

GRAY hairs are honorable, but few like them. Clothe them with the hues of youth by using Ayer's Hair Vigor.

C. H. PENSEN, Millersburg, Penn., says: I sell the A. S. T. Co. Tip Shoes, and can recommend them above all other tips. They

give perfect satisfaction. I sell more shoes with the A. S. T. Co. Tip than any other.

People should

Purify the blood by cleansing the system of foul humors, and by giving strength to the liver, kidneys and bowels, to perform their regular functions. Kidney-Wort will do it. This remedy is now prepared in liquid as well as in dry form.—Inter-Ocean.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age. For over thirty-four years DR. TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINIMENT has been warranted to cure Croup, Colic, Spasms, Diarrhoea and Dysentery, taken internally, and Sore Throat, Pains in the Limbs, Chronic Rheumatism, Old Sores, Pimples, Blains, Burns, Scalds, externally, and not a bottle has been returned, many families stating they would not without it even if it was \$10 a bottle. Sold by Druggists at 25 and 50c. Depot, 42 Murray St., N. Y.

CANVASSERS make from \$25 to \$50 per week selling goods for E. G. RIDEOUT & Co., 10 Barclay St., New York. Send for catalogue and terms.

COMMERCIAL.

DETROIT WHOLESALE MARKET.

TUESDAY, Feb. 1, 1881.

Flour.—Receipts for the week 6,823 bushels; shipments 3,475 bushels. There is no change to note in the market. Receipts and stocks are very light. The trade report a fair inquiry on the part of the local trade, comparisons being satisfactory. Shippers, however, neglect the product. Prices are unchanged. Quotations yesterday were:

Fancy white city miller 4 00 00
Choice white wheat (country) 4 00 00
Seconds 4 00 00
Minnesota patents 3 50 00
Low grades to super 3 00 00
Rye 2 50 00
Wheat.—The receipts of wheat for the week have been 116,731 bu., against 111,173 bu. the previous week. Shipments 16,002 bu. The market yesterday was quite active at a slightly lower range of values compared with Saturday. Trading, however, was active, and operators invested quite heavily in futures. Reports from other markets were unfavorable, but after their reception, business still continued lively. No. 1 white chaff at \$1 01 1/2; No. 2 at \$1 01 1/2; No. 3 at \$1 01 1/2. Futures sold as follows: February delivery, \$1 01 1/2; March, \$1 01 1/2; April, \$1 01 1/2; May, \$1 01 1/2. At the close of the day spot was in better demand.

Corn.—Has attracted very little attention; No. 1 mixed is quotable and looks firm at about 45c; stocks are light and the demand of the trade limited.

Oats.—Are so quiet that the market is unsettled; one carload of No. 2 white sold at 35c, and one of No. 1 mixed, on track, at 38c. The market for the latter, however, does not look strong at the term named.

Barley.—Receipts are light and the market firm for really desirable lots. State barley commands \$1 40 1/2; No. 2 at \$1 40 1/2; and Canada \$2 25 00.

Rye.—None is offered; desirable samples could be sold at about 70c per bu.

Buckwheat.—No. 1 dull; bagged lots could be placed at about 60c per bu.

Eggs.—Strictly fresh eggs are very scarce and are selling for 38c; good lined or pickled stock commands 30c. Sellers seem to be getting just what they ask.

Corn Meal.—Holders are very firm at \$4 00 per bu. for the yellow stock, and \$1 50 per bu. for the white.

Cranberries.—Cape Cod fruit commands \$7 50 per bu.; or \$2 50 00 per bushel box.

Dried Fruits.—Quint; dealers name 3/4c 4c as best terms for inventory, while small lots are taken at 40c per lb. Evaporated fruit commands \$c. Peaches sold at 15c per lb.

Buckwheat Flour.—Held at \$4 50 1/2 per bu. for State by the trade. Large lots could not be placed at more than \$4. Eastern, \$2 50 1/2 per bu. or \$5 50 per bu.

Corn Meal.—Fresh ground stock, \$2 00 1/2; with a quiet market.

Feed.—Receipts for the week, 100 tons; shipments 120 tons. Grain quoted at \$12 15; corn middlings, \$13 50; No. 1 feed \$12 15; corn meal \$20 21; corn and bran \$21.

Butter.—The receipts of butter the past week were 30,180 lbs. and the shipments were 25,397 lbs. Market unchanged, and quiet at \$10 20c for choice to choice lots.

Dressed Hogs.—The market is not well supplied and packers are taking all desirable invoices at full terms, viz., \$c 30 1/2c for light heavy weights.

Cheese.—The market is steady and more active at 13c 1/2c, with a light demand.

Beans.—Very quiet; city hand-picked at \$1 00 1/2; mottled are full supply at 85c and 90c.

Honey.—Market dull, with hardly any demand. Choice comb is freely offered at 15c 1/2c, and strained at 15c.

Hops.—Market quiet and steady. Buyers report 15c 1/2c as the usual range of prices.

Apples.—Receipts for the week 1,177 bushels, and shipments 200 bushels. Market steady at \$1 50 1/2 per bu., with only small lots of choice commanding outside figures.

Potatoes.—Market quiet but firm; trade lots in sacks command 65c per bu. Car-load lots are worth 50c 1/2c.

Clover Seed.—The market is more favorable. Prime seed could be placed at \$5 25, and No. 2 at \$4 80. The demand has improved.

Poultry.—Dressed turkeys are in better demand, and sell at 10c 1/2c per lb.; chickens are steady at 9c 1/2c.

Provisions.—The market is strong and active at following quotations:

Mess, new 14 50 00
Family mess, new 14 75 00
Clear mess, new 15 00 00
Lard in tierces, per lb 9 1/2 00
Lard in kegs, per lb 10 00 00
Bacon, per lb 9 1/2 00
Shoulders, per lb 9 1/2 00
Extra Mess beef, per lb 9 50 00
Mess beef, per lb 9 00 00
Tallow, per lb 9 1/2 00
Dried beef, per lb 10 1/2 00

Hay.—The following is a record of the sales at the Michigan avenue scales during the past week: Monday—20 loads; five at \$18 and \$15; three at \$12; two at \$17 and \$14; one at \$16 and \$15; \$15, \$13 and \$12. Tuesday—12 loads; twelve at \$15; four at \$16 and \$12; three at \$17; \$17 and \$14; two at \$17 \$10, \$16 and \$15; two at \$17; \$15 and \$13. Wednesday—22 loads; 12 at \$15; four at \$14 and \$13; two at \$17; \$15 and \$14; one at \$16 and \$15; four at \$17; two at \$15 and \$14; one at \$15 \$10, \$14 and \$11. Friday—5 loads; five at \$15 and \$14; four at \$17, \$15 and \$13; three at \$16; two at \$18, \$14 and \$12. Saturday—13 loads; nine at \$16, two at \$17 and \$15; one at \$17 \$10, \$15 and \$11.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

At the Michigan Central Yards.

Saturday, January 30, 1881.

The following were the receipts at these yards:

Cattle, Sheep, Hogs
No. No. No.
Ann Arbor 31 31 31
Brighton 31 31 31
Belle River 6 6 6
D. G. H. & M. Ry. 13 13 13
Kalamazoo 21 21 21
Manchester 21 21 21
Salineville 19 19 19
Milford 19 19 19
Onondaga 19 19 19
Plymouth 33 33 33
Troy 73 73 73
Total 318 318 318

The offerings of cattle at these yards numbered 518 head, against 477 head last week. There was an active demand from shippers, who took the bulk of the offerings at prices fully up to those of last week, if not a shade higher, as the quality of the cattle brought for the same money was hardly as good as those of last week. Of butchers' stock there was not enough to supply the demand, and prices advanced 10 to 15 cents per hundred over the rates of last week. The market closed firm and the yards cleared. The following were the quotations:

Good to choice shipping steers \$4 30 00

Fair shipping steers 3 80 00
Good to choice butchers' stock 4 00 00
Fair butchers' stock 3 25 00
Fair to good mixed butchers' stock 3 25 00
Cattle mixed butchers' stock 2 75 00
Bulls lbs. at \$4 50, good one, weighing 1,000 lbs. 2 00 00
Stockers 2 00 00
Feeder 2 00 00
G. Spencer sold Burt Spencer 10 fair butchers' steers, at 1,014 lbs., at \$3 60, and 2 bulls, at \$2 50, at \$3.

Brown sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 4 head of good butchers' stock, at \$3 55.

Brown & Spencer sold Duff & Hegan a mixed lot of 10 head of thin butchers' stock, at \$2 15, at \$2 50.

Brown sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock, at \$3 30.

Roe & Phillips sold Burt Spencer 3 fair shipping steers, at 1,010 lbs., at \$4 15.

Brown sold Drake 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,045 lbs., at \$4 05, and 2 feeders to lice, at \$3 85, at \$3 50.

Brown & Spencer sold Henry 22 good butchers' steers, at 1,010 lbs., at \$4 15.

Freeman sold Wm Wreford & Co a mixed lot of 6 head of fair butchers' stock, at \$3 70, at \$3 50.

Burt Spencer sold Burt Spencer 2 fair shipping steers, at 1,000 lbs., at \$4 15.

Barnhart sold Burt Spencer 19 fair shipping steers, at 1,040 lbs., at \$4 15.

Stabler sold Drake 10 choice shipping steers, at 1,010 lbs., at \$4 75, and 6 fair ones, at 1,015 lbs., at \$4 15.

Tubbs sold Drake 2 choice shipping steers, at 1,010 lbs., at \$4 75, and 2 fair ones, at 1,015 lbs., at \$4 15.

Adams sold Rice 6 fair shipping steers, at 996 lbs., at \$3 75.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 2 coarse oxen, at 1,730 lbs., at \$3 15.

Hope sold Rice 4 feeders, at \$70 lbs., at \$3 20.

West sold Burt Spencer 2 fair oxen, at 1,925 lbs., at \$3 15.

White sold Burt Spencer 3 choice shipping steers, at 933 lbs., at \$4 15.

Adams sold John Robinson a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock, at 800 lbs., at \$3 10, and 2 bulls, at \$2 50, at \$3 10.

M. Fleischman sold Drake 2 fair shipping steers, at 922 lbs., at \$4 15.

Rice sold Burt Spencer 2 extra oxen, at 2,125 lbs., at \$5, and 4 coarse ones, at 1,518 lbs., at \$3 30.

Conley sold Burt Spencer 43 good shipping steers, at 1,010 lbs., at \$4 15.

Sly sold Wm Wreford & Co a bull weighing 1,130 lbs., at \$2 25.

Rice sold Drake 8 good shipping steers, at 1,000 lbs., at \$4 15.

Lincoln sold Duff & Caplin a mixed lot of 11 head of fair butchers' stock, at 907 lbs., at \$3 30.

Waters sold Rice 5 fair shipping steers, at 1,040 lbs., at \$4 15.

Roe & Phillips sold Drake 21 good shipping steers, at 1,170 lbs., at \$4 50, and 4, at 1,112 lbs., at \$4 15.

Roe & Phillips sold Geo Wreford a mixed lot of 12 head of fair butchers' stock, at 800 lbs., at \$3 10, and 2 bulls, at \$2 50, at \$3 10.

Pickering sold Burt Spencer a mixed lot of 10 head of fair butchers' stock, at 926 lbs., at \$3 10.

Lincoln sold Duff & Caplin a mixed lot of 14 head of fair butchers' stock, at 1,040 lbs., at \$3 10.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

Lincoln sold Burt Spencer 4 fair shipping steers, at 1,003 lbs., at \$3 50.

\$3 50 was refused. Skips and culls sold at \$4 00 1/2. The bulk of the hogs changed hands at \$15 1/2. All sold and the market closed firm at the above quotations. On Friday there was another advance of about 10c per hundred, the best bringing \$5 90. The supply was very moderate and the yards were pretty well cleared at the close. The demand on Saturday was fairly active, but the competition was not brisk, and prices were 5 to 10 cents per hundred lower all round.

Buffalo.

CATTLE.—Receipts 9,250, against 11,731 the previous week. The market opened on Monday with a fair supply of cattle and buyers very firm. Trade was slow during the first part of the day, but afterwards became active at an advance of 10 cents per hundred over the rates of the Monday previous: 18 Michigan steers, at 1,272 lbs., sold at \$5 12; 12 do, at 1,521 lbs., at \$5 23; 23 do, at 1,243 lbs., at \$4 10; 10 do, at 1,091 lbs., at \$4 50; 30 do, at 1,088 lbs., at \$4 20; 20 do, at \$4 15; 48 oxen, at 1,570 lbs., at \$4 30; 20 mixed butchers, at 773 lbs., at \$3 32; 19 do, at 800 lbs., at \$2 80. The offerings on Tuesday were moderate, but enough to supply the demand.

Good cattle were in active demand at former rates, from 100 and 200 head were wanted. 20 Michigan steers, at 1,088 lbs., sold at \$4 30; 20 do, at 1,088 lbs., at \$4 35; 12 do, at 965 lbs., at \$4 35; 12 mixed butchers, at 983 lbs., at \$3 75; 14 do, at 907 lbs., at \$3 60. On Wednesday the offerings were extreme.

Light and holders asked and obtained higher rates, but this was owing to the scarcity of cattle and not from any improvement in eastern markets; 20 Michigan steers, at 1,138 lbs., sold at \$4 30; 20 do, at 1,000 lbs., at \$4 35; 20 do, at 1,105 lbs., at \$4 50; 19 do, at 999 lbs., at \$4 10. The closing quotations were:

Choice Bees—Graded steers weighing 1,300 to 1,450 lbs. and upwards \$5 25 00
Choice Bees—Fine fat, well-finished 4 90 00
Choice Bees—Medium fat, well-finished 4 75 00
Medium grades—Steers in fair condition 4 30 00
Butchers' Stock—Inferior to common steers and heifers, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,000 lbs. 4 00 00
Oxen, common to extra 4 00 00
Michigan stock cattle, common to good 3 40 00
Michigan grades, good to extra 3 25 00
Stock bulls, to choice 3 00 00
Sausage butts 2 75 00
Fat bulls, to choice 3 00 00

Sheep.—Receipts 25,500, against 14,500 the previous week. The market opened on Monday with a fair supply of sheep and buyers very firm. Trade was slow during the first part of the day, but afterwards became active at an advance of 10 cents per hundred over the rates of the Monday previous: 15 Michigan sheep, at 96 lbs., sold at \$5 25; 18 do, at 92 lbs., at \$5 20; 10 do, at 91 lbs., at \$5 15; 17 do, at 90 lbs., at \$5 10; 18 do, at 88 lbs., at \$5 05; 18 do, at 87 lbs., at \$5 00. The offerings on Tuesday were large with a moderate demand at Monday's rates; 17 Michigan sheep, at 102 lbs., at \$5 64; 82 lbs., at \$4 80; 109 lbs., at \$5 17; 82 lbs., at \$5 08; 93 lbs., at \$5 05; 94 lbs., at \$5 02; 104 lbs., at \$5 30; 138 lbs., at \$5 10; 88 lbs., at \$5 10; 84 lbs., at \$5 10; 83 lbs., at \$5 10. The offerings on Tuesday were large with a moderate demand at Monday's rates; 17 Michigan sheep, at 102 lbs., at \$5 64; 82 lbs., at \$4 80; 109 lbs., at \$5 17; 82 lbs., at \$5 08; 93 lbs., at \$5 05; 94 lbs., at \$5 02; 104 lbs., at \$5 30; 138 lbs., at \$5 10; 88 lbs., at \$5 10; 84 lbs., at \$5 10; 83 lbs., at \$5 10.

Swine.—Receipts for the week 30,180 head, against 25,397 last week. The market opened on Monday with a fair supply of swine and buyers very firm. Trade was slow during the first part of the day, but afterwards became active at an advance of